The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

General Convention at Baltimore.

THE REPORT ON RITUALISM.

CREATION OF A COURT OF APPEALS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 9, 1871.

The Convention had been in session an hour and a half for business this morning, nothing of general interest occurring, when Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, read a dispatch from Chicago, showing the terrible state of affairs existing there since the reports of the morning papers. The reading produced an intense sensation. The motion to suspend all business and proceed at once to prayer was carried, and two among the oldest clergymen prepared to conduct the prayers. The whole Convention and the large audience knelt and joined in the service. The feeling was deep, and many of the clergymen were in tears throughout. At the close of the special service the entire body, including the spectators, remained for some time on their knees engaged in silent prayer. Dr. Jackson, of Portland, Maine, at a late hour, upon the reading of a sacred chapter among the further particulars, moved that at the evening meeting collections be asked in behalf of the suffering, which was adopted. It was also suggested that the whole church be called upon for aid.

A series of privileges, which came up early in the session and caused a lengthy debate, at a late period was for the distribution of a sermon preached some time since to the members of the House of Bishops, the author of which is the officer of the convention. It contained, together with the appendix, a full history of the Oxford Cheney movement, and among other things had a statement quoted from a church journal reviewing Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts, in which it was said the statement was false, and arranged the publication officer for distribution. A few members thought the church should not put itself to such attempts to circulate documents upon various questions at large in the hall of the convention, and it was voted to stop it.

Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, moved a resolution securing the right of free circulation of information. Without debate the matter was put on the table.

A subsequent debate occurred on the expunging record of the debate on the question of privilege from the minutes.

The House of Bishops agreed to increase the number proposed by its committee on ritual for a joint committee to consist of the same number of three to five, and has also decided to select them by ballot. The house will undoubtedly increase its proposition to the committee, making it of eleven cities to appoint it, and will also elect by ballot. The committee of the House is expected in each House over the composition of the committee, which will affect the final result of the report. The strength of the committee is also watched. Many regard the vexed questions which form the subject of the report of the Bishops as far from a settlement and as likely to be left to the convention. It is stated by those who are in the position to be well informed that the report is a mere examination, bill of grievances, in regard to which, as a whole, scarcely are two of the committee are agreed, and each of them appointed to write and appended their signatures with the express understanding that they were not to be considered as thereby committed in support every proposition set forth in the paper. The chairman of the committee is a prominent supporter of low church views, while the other four members are about equally divided between the low church party and the conservative branch of the high church party.

The short debate over the proposition to create a Court of Appeals to hear cases from Diocesan Courts indicated a very general disposition to give the power to the bishops, who will make decisions in a very favorable manner that as the courts of the church are now constituted, a bishop charged with the most infamous crime in the meanest criminal at the bar of common courts of civil law.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—The fifth day's session of the Protestant Episcopal convention commenced this morning.

A message was received from the House of Bishops that this General convention, the House of Deputies concurring, does hereby recognize the new diocese of Pretania, to be known as the State of Dakota, the 8th of November next, and that the name of said diocese be determined by the primary convention thereof, with the consent of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Also, a message proposing the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to prepare and present to the next General Convention a version of the Protestant Episcopal prayer book in modern language.

At this point Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, rose to a question of privilege, and continued: "I saw a sermon circulated in the House this morning, delivered by Dr. Vinton, in which there is a statement to which my name appears to be attached. My name has never been attached to it, as Dr. Chapman has already been informed."

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts—I rise to a similar question, but I am informed that it was a broad foundation that my reverend brother has done. I find in the body the sermon which bears the appendix, and I have been informed that I was delivering as President of this convention, a certain document. The sermon, it seems to me, has a personal bearing and implication, and I am glad to live one another, for love is of God, and everyone that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God, for God is love."

Rev. Whittle, of Georgia, raised the point of order that the question had nothing to do with the proceedings of the House.

Rev. Dr. Hanson claimed that it was a question of privilege and in order.

The Presiding—I may rerve to state, as preliminary to the question of privilege, that the document sent to in the hands of the gentleman who makes the question of privilege, I received through the surprise upon me from the live. Deputy from Virginia, and I admitted his explanation. I do not think the authority of the convention, which was a sermon preached in our own parish church, which can raise a question of privilege in the House. The sermon has been distributed in the house, as I am told by a gentleman who had a number of them in his possession.

Dr. Vinton—I think there is a privilege in opening the subject, that it may give the President, if he chooses, an opportunity to explain the circumstances connected with the circulation, but before we come to that, I take the opportunity to say that another from Virginia has done, in calling the attention to the paragraph in the thirteenth page, in which I am represented as saying that I, Dr. Vinton, and others, comprising all weight of character in the Association, had given against the action proposed by John Cotton Smith, the younger Tyng, and their like, but the document has been altered since it left my hands. The persons who signed the document in the American Churchman is true. My question of privilege is this, that there is a document of a most serious systematically to all the delegations and every member of the whole church, and that it has been done in a manner from Virginia has done, in calling the attention to the paragraph in the thirteenth page, in which I am represented as saying that I, Dr. Vinton, and

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Bedford county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT S. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLENDENIN, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Our friends everywhere will place us under obligations once more by forwarding us election returns by telegraph on Tuesday night, and by letter when the telegraph cannot be used. We want Stanton's vote, with brief and safe estimates, particularly as to Legislature candidates. All such favors we will be glad to reciprocate in any manner it is in our power.

The ordinance to create a Water Commission was finally passed in Select Council yesterday, but was not reached in the lower branch.

The prompt action of our city councils and citizens in pledging one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire is creditable to our city. Pittsburgh herself was once a sufferer from fire to an extent scarcely less than is Chicago at this moment, and she knows how to feel for the stricken City of the Lakes. Chicago may draw on her at sight and the draft will be honored.

The writ of *habeas corpus* in the Evans case was dismissed by Judge McCurdy yesterday, and the prisoner given into the custody of the Pennsylvania authorities. He probably reached Harrisburg last night. For this result not a little is due to the perseverence of Treasurer Mackey, who has devoted much of his time for the last week to the execution of well laid plans to bring Evans to justice. Tammany did all it could to protect him and defeat the aims of justice, but was finally compelled to surrender him up.

The subscriptions to the capital stock of the Tripartite Bridge Company have reached the sum of $500,000, which is extremely favorable, considering the brief time the books have been open. It is not doubted that the remainder will be subscribed for within the next few days, and no question exists now about the construction of the bridge. Parties desiring to avail themselves of this investment must apply very soon, the character of the stock being such as to cause it to be much sought after. Less than a quarter of a million remains to be subscribed for.

The influence of Tweed in the New York Democratic Convention is further shown in the fact that the nominee for Attorney General is a man who is as perfectly in his interest as he could wish to have him, and that he was nominated in opposition to those who had determined to have an honest man. In view of the New York frauds, such a man would be of the greatest importance, and Tweed was alive to the interest of Tammany, which when the trial came carried the day. Tweed is indeed "Boss" of the entire arrangement.

It is an indisputable fact that the evils which are most complained of are the result of indifference on the part of those who have the most at stake. This government is a great business arrangement, in which every voter is in some sort a partner, and which will no more prosper without attention than other businesses. The machinery must run for good or for evil, and it will run according to the attention that is given to it. This attention, if bad results are to be avoided, must be constant and intelligent. In other words, every election and all the preliminaries pertaining to every election, must have the attention of the voters. The terrible condition of affairs in New York is the necessary outcome of indifference. Permitting a comparatively few persons to dictate everything has worked mischief. It is creditable, however, that such a lively disposition is manifested now to apply the only remedy. The experience of New York, will be the experience wherever the same causes exists—and where do they not? The moral is that voters should go to the polls to-day as a beginning of a new era, and they should follow up their action by accompanying every political movement by their presence at meetings and conventions. It will take time to compass the whole subject. But time must be a beginning, and this is a good time for it. Vote early!

There is a curious custom in Siam which has hitherto been supposed to be peculiar to that kingdom, but which recent events have shown to exist with but slight modifications in other and more civilized countries. The custom is termed "muzzling the people." Every male subject must select some official whom he will recognize as his master, and then must have an indelible mark made on the back of one of his wrists, indicating the department to which he is thus attached. All persons thus marked are liable to be called upon to render personal service in the department to which they belong. In Siam the system is said to be unpopular with the people, and that at such times as it is to be enforced, the greatest vigilance is required on the part of officials to prevent a general immigration from the country of those subject to the mark. In New York, however, the opposition is by no means so extensive or so deep, and the mark is placed upon the forehead instead of the wrist. A general branding has been had in that State, and, singular to relate, all the inhabitants owing this sort of vassalage chose the same master, so that nearly or quite one-half of the citizens of that State are marked across the brows with the word "Tammany." It was for a time thought that the late branding season would give rise to a formidable demand for the abolition of the custom; and for a few days a considerable number of the serfs did make a show of resistance. Measures were taken to quell them into submission, however, and to-day they seem so contented with the badge of servitude as their master could possibly desire. From present appearances the custom will die out in Siam before it is discontinued in New York.

Everybody who has a soul above an oyster, and is not quite given over to the domination of a narrow doctrinarism, must welcome every evidence of returning soberness and patriotism among the disaffected people of the South. While, therefore, we prefer to reserve our judgment until we have seen what comes of the movement, the declaration of principles and purposes contained in the address of the leaders of the new party in Tennessee, published last Saturday, affords us considerable gratification. The leaders of this movement, while differing in opinion as to which of the two great parties of the country is the best fitted to carry out and fulfil the ends for which the Government was instituted, call upon the people of that State to divest themselves of personal and sectional animosities, to discountenance the useless agitation of past issues; to devote themselves to the restoration of fraternal feelings and relations with the people of the North; to lend their influence to the maintenance of law and order, and to the protection of the rights of every citizen in accordance with the constitution as it is; to the establishment of an efficient system of general education, and the promotion and encouragement of immigration, and they pledge themselves hereafter to give their support only to men of capacity and integrity, regardless of their political antecedents; believing, as they say, "that the time has come for all men of progress to turn their backs upon the past and grasp manfully the deeds and possibilities of the future." We do not very clearly see how the Republican leaders who are said to have joined the movement are to account for their action, for the reason that it seems superceragotory; since the reforms demanded in the address are precisely those of which the Republican party is the champion. There can be no doubt, however, that the programme is a most excellent one for the people of Tennessee, and of all the Southern States, and that if it be faithfully and conscientiously adhered to, great and lasting good will come of it. Not alone in Tennessee, but in all her sister States, there needs to be a reopening and recasting of affairs, and new men and new inspirations are called for. The Athenians, we are told, ultimately grew tired of hearing Aristides called "the just," and it is hardly to be wondered at that the people of Tennessee should at last sicken of the perpetual iteration of the old partisan vindictive shibboleths. Let the leaders of this movement honorably and trustworthily carry it out, and the amnesty and reduction of taxation for which they further call, will follow as speedily and as surely as prosperity moves in the train of order, or warmth follows the rising of the sun.

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

The destruction by fire of the major portion of the great and important city of Chicago, the greatest conflagration ever known on this continent, and scarcely paralleled in modern history, an account of which was begun in yesterday's Commercial, and is continued in our telegraphic columns to-day, is one of those catastrophies whose vastness and awfulness ordinary language is powerless to describe. But yesterday one of the foremost cities of the continent, populous and proud, teeming with riches and industry, covered with the commerce of the world, in many respects the representative city of America, and of America's tireless activity and marvelous growth—to-day a blackened ruin, written all over with desolation and woe—there is not a town nor a city in all Christendom to which the appalling news will not carry a shudder.

But, notwithstanding that the vitals of the stricken city have, so to speak, been eaten out of her, and that where yesterday stood her homes, her churches, her countless magnificent marts, manufactories, hotels, social and civic institutions, to-day only the embers of devastation and ruin glow, we have full faith that the same wonderful spirit which conquered Chicago from the marshy wastes, and gave to it its unparalleled growth and prosperity, will be found as elastic as it has been aggressive, and—as in the case of our own city under the memorable conflagration of 1845—prove that the courage of her people is as superb as their calamity has been great; developing energies and calling into existence activities which, in the end, will bring her out of her ashes clothed on with yet completer triumph and mastery.

Meanwhile let her rest thoroughly assured that she will not be left to bear her heavy burden alone. From every quarter of the country hands laden with comfort and assistance will be stretched forth. Center of the practical enterprise of the Republic as in some sort Chicago has hitherto been, she will now be the center of its practical benevolence. Already, with that rapidity of motion and confusion for which the American character is so remarkable, pity is crystallizing into help, and sympathy resolving into organized succor. All that the touched and generous hearts of a land blessed with the most liberal bounties of Providence can do to alleviate her affliction, that will be promptly performed. The country cannot give her back the dead who have been swallowed in her flaming seas, nor restore to her ravaged streets the beauty and greatness they so recently wore; but in so far as it can help her to help herself, we are quite sure that its willingness will outstrip even her need. The rest must be left to the recreating influences of the future.

Upon no single profession, enterprise or pursuit, has the blow fallen with more all-inclusive and annihilating force than upon the press of that city; not a single newspaper office having, as we learn, escaped destruction. The value of the property thus at one stroke swept away, must amount to several millions of dollars; but we venture the assertion that complete and radical as has been the extirpation, there is no branch of business which will more speedily spring up into renewed existence, nor exhibit in doing so a more marvellous vitality and vigor. The press of Chicago has more than once elicited the applause of the whole country by its remarkable enterprise and feats of power; and while, in common with the whole journalistic profession, we sympathize most deeply in the sufferings of which our Chicago contemporaries have been the victims, we confidently look for their immediate re-appearance and undiminished prosperity. "Resurgam" will soon be written upon the smoking ruins of the Garden City, and its press will be the pen that indites it.

The consequences of this great calamity in business and financial light we will not attempt to estimate. Vast values have been totally destroyed, and one of the arteries of internal commerce cut off at a single stroke. Chicago was an important wheel in the business machinery of the country, the sudden breaking up of which cannot fail of producing a serious effect, and not alone to those who have been burnt out. Many insurance companies have doubtless been crippled—and it would be wonderful if some have not been totally ruined. The effect will be felt throughout all the avenues of commerce and trade, but we prefer to hope that the strain, great and sudden as it is, will be borne without producing any general crisis.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

This is an election field day. The great States of Ohio and Iowa, in common with Pennsylvania, bring their political struggle to a close to-day. Iowa is so overwhelmingly Republican that not the ghost of a doubt can exist concerning it. Last year the Republican majority for Secretary of State was 82,169; and from the harmony which has marked the canvass there seems every probability that the majority to-day will be very large. A certain pugnacity has been given to the campaign by the strenuous exertions of Senator Harlan to secure his re-election, and by the strong opposition which his ever zealous defense of the Sac Domingo annexation project has evoked. Hon. W. B. Allison, and Hon. James F. Wilson, who has at different times declined the offers of position in President Grant's Cabinet, are each named as the probable successor of Senator Harlan. In Ohio the Republican State ticket is considered as good as elected already, the real question to be determined being whether the Republicans or Democrats are to have a majority in the next Legislature. A few fanatical temperance men have nominated a full State ticket, for the sole purpose of helping to elect Democrats, although they know their action cannot but tend to throw the State into the hands of their most violent opponents; while in Cincinnati the beer and anti-Sunday law advocates have agreed to vote for the candidates who are against Sunday restrictions, without reference to party affiliations; added to all which the Democrats have resorted to every imaginable device to gain Republican support for a few of their candidates for the Legislature; the control of which confessedly depends on Hamilton county (embracing the city of Cincinnati), which elects three Senators and ten members of the lower house; not in separate districts, but voting on a general county ticket. Should the Republicans carry the Legislature there is little doubt that Senator Sherman will be re-elected to the United States Senate; while in the event of a Democratic victory either Pendleton or Groesbeck would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed him. The apportionment question gives an additional interest to the struggle; since a Democratic Legislature would unquestionably make use of their triumph to redistrict the State to the advantage of their party; which could be done in a manner to secure fourteen out of the nineteen Congressmen next year; and this in spite of a popular majority of twenty-five thousand against them. The result of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania will be looked for with interest by the whole country.

Some time ago we referred to the alarm existing among the Israelites of the French provinces, lately annexed by Germany, in anticipation of the curtailment or deprivation of rights which they enjoyed under French rule. In fact, great pains appear to have been taken by French agents working in the interest of disaffection, to increase such anxiety among the Jews of Elsass-Lothringen. At length the groundlessness of their dread has been most satisfactorily shown, and the Israelites of the appropriated territory find themselves in a position which makes them objects of envy to the members of their nationality in other parts of Germany. Thus Prince Bismarck, in his eagerness to conciliate, or in his sympathy with a liberalism not everywhere approved by Germans of his rank, issued an order that in the nomination of judges and all other officials, neither political views nor confessional relations should be regarded, and that moral and intellectual fitness for the office should alone be taken into account. The consequence is that more Jews than ever under French rule now fill judicial and other official appointments in Elsass-Lothringen. The fact, as a sign of the times, is one of much significance, and of world-wide interest.

The Very Latest.

The latest sensation of the New York *World*, which is somewhat noted for drawing on its imagination for its facts, is in the form of a statement alleged to have been recently made by Senator Sumner to a "distinguished Louisianian" and other unnamed gentlemen, concerning the farewell interview of the former with Secretary Stanton, which took place a short time before his death. The *World* represents Mr. Sumner as saying that the dying man called him to his bedside, placed his hand in his own, and after having solemnly expressed his consciousness of the fact that he was "going over the river" for he could not recover, requested him to listen to his dying declaration that General Grant could not administer the Government, and was not equal to its duties. In answer to questions from Mr. Sumner why he did not mention this before the nomination, and why he did not state the fact in any of his speeches during the campaign, he replied first, that he was busy in his office, and was not consulted by the politicians who made the nomination; and second, that in his addresses he spoke only for the Republican party, and that not a word could be found in them in favor of General Grant for the Presidency. To a reminder from the Senator that General Grant succeeded well in the army, and that the people gave him credit for our success, the Secretary is said to have stretched forth his right hand and to have replied with great emphasis: "Senator Sumner, this hand supplied him with men and money unlimited. I gave him the direction of the affairs. I am dying, Mr. Sumner, and I state this to you. Use it whenever the interests of the country demand it." Knowing as we do the animus of the *World* towards General Grant and the Republican party at large, we are by no means inclined to accept this statement as correct. Fortunately for the truth, however, and the matter, unlike the majority of the rumors which are set afloat concerning public men, is of sufficient gravity to give the country a right to ask that the truth shall be made known; we have a thoroughly competent witness in the person of Senator Sumner himself; and we respectfully appeal to that distinguished statesman to set the whole subject at rest by a public statement of the exact nature of the conversation held with his dying friend, if any such interview as is reported by the *World* occurred at all. Such a statement is, we think, demanded alike in justice to himself, to the President, and to the memory of the great minister who is now beyond the power of earthly reply.

More Disclosures.

The notorious Jim Fisk, who very carefully collects and preserves the various strictures of the press upon him, is reported on one occasion to have boasted to a reporter that no matter how ill the public might speak of him, he could altogether distance in his desert the utmost power of denunciation. Quite likely this was true, and it is probably fully as true of the Ring; both Erie and Tammany being far more damnable than any tongue can give them out. Nor will it surprise any one should it turn out, as according to our yesterday's telegrams it seems likely to do, that an offensive and defensive alliance between these organized iniquities has for a long time existed, and that Tweed equally shares with Fisk in the countless frauds of the incorporated swindle which the latter is prosecuted to control. A civil suit is about to be instituted in the Supreme Court of New York if the case has not yet actually been called, which for its sensational character will, it is said, far surpass the astounding disclosures of the city frauds. The plaintiff is a woman who is intimately acquainted with the defendant, James Fisk. The summonses in the proceedings have been served on both parties, and yesterday (Monday) was set down for the hearing. The affidavits which have been sworn to expose very much of the secret history of the Erie magnate, and the letters he has addressed to the plaintiff will be read, and will disclose a series of gigantic frauds. The correspondence, it is reported, will also compromise several prominent members of the Democratic party, and will show what relations exist between the Tammany and the Erie Ring have united for plunder. Both plaintiff and defendant will be examined, and the former, it is said, will not scruple to disclose all that she knows of the secret operations of the Erie and Tammany magnates. It is known that the knowledge of the plaintiff in this regard is very extensive, and that she is familiar with all the details of the secret management of the Erie road. Should it be discovered that Fisk and Tweed are the regular Siamese twins of scoundrelism which we suspect them to be, we sincerely hope that the bond which has hitherto united them in their lives may not "on their deaths be divided," They have long together; let them be hung together.

Important Concerning Ku-Kluxism in North Carolina.

The tent and determined course of Hon. Hugh L. Bond, the new Circuit Judge for the district comprising North Carolina and other middle Southern States, with respect to the Ku-Klux miscreants of that State, is beginning to produce effects beyond the mere arrest and punishment of the ruffians who compose those bloody-minded mobs. The resolute and fearless spirit which he has exhibited has, it appears, at last excited the alarm of the aristocracy of the State. So long as only their hoss were arrested and paraded, their gentry either boldly denied the existence of such organizations, or declared them to be without political relation or significance; but as soon as they discovered that the competent and impartial system of investigation set on foot by Judge Bond, would, in all probability, probe the conspiracy to its bottom, their guilty consciences began to make them fear for their own necks. Hence a number of the leading citizens of Raleigh, North Carolina, the other day addressed a letter to the Judge, acknowledging the existence of these secret and unlawful organizations, and condemning them as much the same manner that the late Democratic Convention condemned Tammany, but praying that the further prosecution of the wretches might be abandoned, to enable themselves "to exert their influence to suppress the organization." This, however, the Judge very properly refuses to do, reminding his petitioners that if they are sincere in their desire to root out the infamous association, the best way in which they can manifest their anxiety is by assisting the Court to bring the guilty persons to justice. Messengers from Judge Bond reached Washington on Saturday, for the purpose of laying the correspondence before the President. We have all along expressed our belief that the Ku-Klux combinations could exist only through the connivance of the Democratic leaders of the Southern States; and that if the truth were known it would be found that these men held in their hands the reins of the whole concern. We believe this to be true. Let the same stern and decided policy pursued in North Carolina be carried out wherever these organizations exist, and we shall soon find an end of the whole villainy. When the head is off the limbs will die.

Count. General George H. Butler has, we think, better adopt the plan said to have been followed by his illustrious uncle, and having gotten rid of his character, get rid of all solicitude concerning it as soon as possible. This method is reputed to have brought to the General a degree of happiness than he ever knew before, and we do not know of any good reason why it should not have an equally pleasant effect upon the Colonel. At present he pretests too much, and by losing his temper suggests also the loss of his cause, and otherwise appears at a disadvantage. The revelations of Mr. Lovell would have apparently wrought him nearly to the pitch of frenzy; and in a letter which he now publishes in the New York *Herald*, he rages worse than did ancient Pistol when he called on Falstaff to "rouse the lazy fat-age from their ease, and chide them to exercise," because of the imprisonment of Doll Tearsheet. His exasperative remarks on that gentleman, however, can only recoil on their author. The question at issue is not whether Mr. Lovell is a liar, a perjurer or a counterjur, but whether the charges preferred by him and substantiated by the statements of many creditable Americans cognizant of the whole circumstances are true. After a bob is hooked, the angler usually lets the fish play with it for awhile, before he sinks his gaff; and the frantic belligerents with which Col. Butler rejoice in the calm and dignified statements of Mr. Strong can only have the effect of convincing the public that these latter gentlemen, of their exact and lucid truth.

General Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, which was intended to turn the current of James river, is now in operation, and will be of great benefit to all persons interest to every traveler through that part of the country. Until quite recently the work was supposed to have been a failure. Butler made the necessary excavations, but was unable to turn the current of the river sufficiently to render the canal useful. The surging flood of last October removed this difficulty, and now steamers and ships of the largest kind may pass safely through it. Workmen are now widening and variously improving the opening so as to secure its benefits permanently. It may surprise many who have not heard into the matter closely to know that the canal seems only four or five yards long, and that when it is fully completed vessels will pass this short distance, instead of being compelled to make a curve of seven miles, as formerly.

France is trying to make England as miserable as she herself is. A pamphlet has recently been published in Paris, entitled "Prussia in the East." It endeavors to demonstrate that England is threatened with more complete ruin than that which France has been subjected to by Germany. This catastrophe, according to the pamphlet, is the necessary realization of Prince Bismarck's plan, was one needs always fear as Anglo-French alliance. France will never be overthrown so long as England remains powerful. The pamphlet seeks to show that France Bismarck, in alliance with Russia, would check with more completeness. The Russian Legions would overrun India, of which Russia would occupy Hindostan. It is added that a treaty to that effect has been signed between Russia and Germany.

The entire customs receipts for September will overrun twenty millions of dollars which is the largest ever known. The internal receipts for the same month are $16,000,000, against $12,000,000 in September, 1870. The receipts for the quarter ending on September, 1871, are $36,000,000 against $31,-250,000 for the same quarter in 1870.

General and Particular.

There is scientific authority for the statement that it is impossible to construct a burglar-proof safe, for the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can in a few seconds burn holes of any size in the hardest metal, his fire drill enabling him in a few minutes to work his way into the strongest safe that was ever constructed. To what perfection crime is getting.

The question whether the aurora borealis is ever visible by daylight, has recently been vigorously discussed in England, the negative contestants asserting that the so-called daylight auroras have in every instance been due to cloud formations, or some like cause. The dispute may now probably be considered as finally settled, for a writer in *Nature* states that he lately had a conversation with a distinguished magnetician and Arctic explorer, who said that he had often seen the aurora in broad day light in the Polar regions, and always of a crimson hue.

The great bridge at St. Louis is progressing rapidly. The concrete, or foundation, for the last pier—a small one on the Illinois side of the river—has been laid, and the bridge company will have no further use of the air pumps, voltaic armor, &c. The masonry, of which there will be 103,000 cubic yards, is about two-thirds completed, and the superstructure has already been commenced. The cast-iron plates at the piers have been placed and prepared for the reception of the steel tubes forming the spans. It is calculated, however, that at least a year and a half will be required to complete the work.

The relinquishment of hostilities by Cochise, chief of an important and powerful branch of the Apache tribe, is regarded as a notable event in the history of Indian warfare in New Mexico and Arizona. He was originally a sincere friend of the whites, but owing to an act of the darkest treachery, by which many of his family and race were slain, he swore vengeance on the "deceitful white man," and became a terrible scourge. If his quietude has been secured, an carry end of Apache Indian troubles is considered certain.

Recording the fact that in one of the provinces of India during the year one hundred and eighty-three persons were killed by tigers, twenty-one by cheetahs and panthers, seven by bears, ten by bisons, one by wild hogs, four by elephants and three by alligators, the *Full Mall Gazette* says: "All this slaughter by wild beasts sounds very horrible, but it is really more horrible to reflect that more people are killed annually in the streets of London than are killed by tigers in the Presidency of Madras. Cab horses are far more destructive than cheetahs."

The water system of London supplies the enormous quantity of 77,670,624 gallons per day, while its sewer system carries off 16,852,700 cubic feet of refuse. To warm its inhabitants a fleet of 1,500 sail is employed in bringing (irrespective of railroads) annually 5,250,000 tons of coal. The smoke of this immense quantity of coal is sometimes so dense as to be plainly seen thirty-six miles from the city. To clothe this multitude we find there are 4,160 tailors, 50,000 boot and shoe makers, nearly 20,000 milliners and dressmakers, and 27,500 domestic servants. The streets of this metropolis are about 2,200 in number, and if put together would extend about 4,000 miles. The principal ones are traversed by about 1,500 omnibuses and 4,000 cabs (besides private carriages and carts), employing 50,000 horses. The number of dwellings is 370,000.

Miss Rye has found a follower in her emigration movement for girls, in the person of a Roman Catholic priest, at Liverpool. Father Nugent, who lately sent out from that port a company of eighteen young women, mostly of Irish extraction, as emigrants to the United States. Father Nugent has received a letter from the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kentucky encouraging his efforts, and advising him to send all the poor, destitute Catholic boys and girls to America.

A company of one hundred and forty Chinamen, employed on a plantation in Louisiana, were recently visited by a wealthy merchant and labor agent, who had brought them from California. When he appeared they "went for him" in a body, threated him of all his clothes, and took his boots. They defied the overseer and proprietor, and a riot ensued, the merchant escaping with difficulty. It appeared that the laborers had become dissatisfied, and complained that they had been deceived in the arrangement or contract under which they had been placed at work.

Personal.

The name of our enterprising countryman who is anxious to rebuild the Thames at his own cost, subject to some trifling conditions, is Mr. Harris Foster. His architect's estimates amount to $1,500,000.

T. D. Boardman, of Hartford, Conn., who discovered the process of making britannia ware, is still working in the same establishment where he made the discovery sixty-seven years ago.

It is stated that there is hardly a man in Corsica who would not gladly give his last drop of blood for the advancement of any person bearing the name of Bonaparte. The Corsicans still reverence the name of the first Napoleon, whom they speak of as "our God-like fellow countryman, and the greatest of all Corsican heroes."

Garibaldi some time ago invested what little money he possessed in Italian bonds, and they have declined so much that he cannot pay a mortgage on his humble homestead at Caprera, and all his creditors threaten to sell his home at auction.

On the homeward voyage of the Congress from Greenland (Dr. Newman writes to the *Methodist*), two seamen were reported for fighting, and they were sentenced to hug each other for four hours, with a sentry over them, to see that they did it effectually.

Captain Albert De Groot is about to donate to the city of New York a colossal statue in bronze of Benjamin Franklin. The costume will be that worn by the illustrious printer while American ambassador at Versailles. The statue, it is stated, will be about fourteen feet high, while the figure itself will be twelve feet, making a total height for the statute of twenty-six feet. His era of seventy seven square feet in Printing House Square has been set apart for the statue and pedestal. Its location, and it is intended to inaugurate it on the next anniversary of Franklin's birthday, January 20, 1873.

Vice President Colfax on the Situation.

In the recent number of the *Independent* Vice President Colfax sets forth his views as to the conditions under which the Republican party should enter the next Presidential campaign, in order to render victory certain. He observes that the political horizon is now with the rays of Republican triumphs, and the cheers of victory thrill numberless happy hearts. In regard to retrenchment, he would have the army and navy reduced to peace basis by the present gradual process, and expects that Congress will, by next summer, have reduced the National expenditures below $270,000,000 per year, perhaps even $\frac{3}{4}$0,000,000 less. No subsidies or further railroad grants should be accorded. Regarding silver, the Vice President holds that the "uncoined public opinion of the country is that the time for greater silver use has arrived, and considers that the truest statesmanship and wisest policy require that the great mass of the industrious people should be restored to a participation from all constitutional disabilities. Civil Service Reform, including in its details the nomination of Postmasters by the people, should be approved and practically inaugurated. The financial policy of the party should favor the reduction of the debt to the extent of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. This reduction should be effected by reducing or removing the duties on tea and coffee, the increase of the comforts of life, and the abolition of the income tax, and the internal taxes affecting the industrial classes. It is probable that the main features of Republican policy, as initiated by the next Congress, will be in substantial conformity with these suggestions.

Bricks Without Straw—A Successor to Pharaoh.

The present Viceroy of Egypt would seem to be a literal descendant of the Pharaoh of Pharaohs who compelled the Israelites to make bricks without straw. At least he has hit upon a way of raising money for the maintenance of his government, to the full as ingenious and unjust as the proceedings of his obstinate ancestor. After a variety of plans for augmentation of his revenues had been discussed and dismissed as impracticable, he has at last decided to call upon all land owners for six years' rent in advance, the period for which they are to pay their taxable new titles to their lands, and to pay only half rent forever after. In this way about one hundred and fifty millions of francs will be raised, but it is not for the fact that the majority of the landowners are unable to pay a tithe of the amount assessed. The proposition is bitterly opposed by all classes. The necessities of the Viceroy, however, are pressing and immediate. He has to pay the annual tribute of the Turkish Porte, and money is indispensable to restore the credit. He has squandered the private resources of the Government. He paid a large amount, ostensibly, for the construction of the Suez canal, but in fact to enlist the sympathies of Europe in his projected revolt from the Sultan. He has built for himself some twenty-four palaces in various parts of Egypt; he is a heavy purchaser of noble stave girls, and he maintains an opera, a theater, and other costly establishments. The Khedive is large, therefore, that he needs the advance rent for six years from his subjects, but it will be wonderful indeed if he gets it.

Prosperity of Building Societies in England.

In London, there are 32,000 members of building societies which have made returns possessing £4,377,000 of assets; and the number of societies is believed to be really double the number stated, many very important societies being omitted in the returns. In addition to these are Land Societies which serve a similar purpose, and owning £2,000,000. The Building Societies of London accrue will gain on about £1,000,000, divided among 32,000 members, who constitute a very large item in the population of the metropolis. Many of the members are of the middle class, clerks and artisans. Building Societies are even more developed out of London than in it. Last year 1,200 were estimated to have 1,420 societies, with nearly 50,000 members; but these are the imperfect returns, and the number should probably be doubled. In the town of Burnley there are 3,000 members of building societies, with assets of £300,000, divided among 60 societies, each containing, on the average, 100 shares worth £120 each, or nearly £12 per head, which is about the whole property acquired every fifteen years in Manchester. Building and other joint stock societies also mainly play an important part, the chief supporters, according to unanimous testimony, being artisans and laborers. It is the same in other parts of England. Newcastle, Sunderland, Liverpool, Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford have all societies, the latter one nearly in the latter town is spoken of as having £427,000 out on loan, and another has £200,000.

Political Situation in Ohio.

The *Ohio State Journal* says: A gentleman who in a professional way has traveled this State over pretty thoroughly during the last three or four weeks, and who is a careful observer of the prejudices and sentiments of the people, estimates, from the general good feeling that prevails among the Republicans, and from the intense bitterness that are everywhere being held, that the Republican majority in the State will be, on election day, five or six thousand larger than it was last year, which accords exactly with other information and belief.

The approaching visit to this country of Prince Alexis of Russia has, of course, set all the romancers and story mongers at their busiest concerning himself and the various members of his suite. The latest gossip in circulation in Washington circles is to the effect that a young scion of the Russian nobility managed to run away from home some eighteen or twenty years ago, and in his wanderings reached America. Here he got out of money, and was reduced to the utmost extremity, being compelled to sell the few valuables he had to get bread, having no letters, and being a stranger in a strange land. The waif, almost mad in rage, the prodigal was desirous of returning home, but was deterred from throwing himself on the kindness of a lady whom he had met on the journey. Having but little money she gave him a valuable jewel, which he was to dispose of only in the greatest. Full of gratitude the young man departed, vowing that should he reach his home she should be amply compensated. Several years passed, during which nothing was heard of him. At length, one day, a package reached her through the Russian Legation in Washington, containing a set of fine emeralds, and cape and muff of magnificent fure, with an autograph letter from the prodigal son that had indeed, stating that he had reached his home, and was now in a situation to acknowledge the debt he owed her. Here the matter ended. The lady is the mother of several blooming daughters, and was put in quite a flutter lately by discovering that her Russian protégé, having through the death of those near to him become the titled owner of vast estates, was spoken of as one of the most distinguished members of the suite of the Grand Duke Alexis. Who knows what may come of it, say the gossipmongers?

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

At 12½c, Double Width Poplin Plaids.
At 12½c, Double Width Alpacas.
At 12½c, Good Dark Delaines.
At 30c, Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 25c, Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 37½c, Black Alpaca Lustres, extra bargains.
At 15c, Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c, Plain Carpets.

DRESS SILKS,
FALL STYLES AND COLORS—VERY CHEAP.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS.

6-4 Serge Poplin and Soft Plaids at a bargain.
3-4 Plain and Serge Poplin Plaids, all-wool.
Black and Colored Sateen Cloths.
French Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas.
Blankets, Comforts, Quilts.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs and Flannels of all kinds.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Fall Goods.
NEW WHITE FLANNELS,
NEW COLORED FLANNELS,
NEW BARRED FLANNELS,
NEW BLANKETS,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.
317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 3 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.
HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Bobkens and Palm Tree.
RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).
Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).
PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.
SHERRIES.
Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.
MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.
MALAGA.
Comez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.
CLARETS.
St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.
CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated
SWEET CATAWBA,
Warranted to keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.
Littell & Mechling.
WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., at close of business on the 23 day of October, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,094,357 12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		383,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		6,100 00
Due from Redeeming Agents and Reserve Agents	$196,966 07	
Due from other National Banks	14,921 06	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,373 19	
Cash Items	$ 2,461 89	
Exchanges for Clearing House	19,000 00	
Bills of other National Banks	1,670 00	
Fractional Currency	418 12	
Gold Coin	1,400 00	
Legal Tender Notes	125,267 00	
		232,864 65
		$1,938,186 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund		41,000 00
Interest and Exchange		75,376 11
Circulation Outstanding		350,000

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, October 9, 1871.

The news of the appalling calamity that has reduced the greater part of the city of Chicago to ashes has produced a most profound impression of regret and sympathy in this community. The magnitude of the losses and the degree of suffering that must result fill us with horror and pity. Its effects on the business of our country, in the destruction of so many leading Western Railroad securities will be most disastrous. The intimate relations that city had with New York—and the vastness of those relations—excite the gravest apprehensions as to the effects on the financial centre of the country. Many of New York stock market already reflects, in some degree, the damaging effects, and the downward course of some of the western stocks has, in the opinion of many, only begun.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6-20s of 1867	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	115
United States 5-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage	90
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacifics	113½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Loomis & Co.'s Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 9, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	1st Call.	2d Call.	3d Call.	4th Call.	5th Call.	Closing Prices.
C. & H.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Del. Scrip	80	80	80	80	80	80
Erie	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Reading	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Pittsburg	97	97	97	97	97	97
Mich. Cent.	116	116	116	116	116	116
Lake Shore	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Illinois Cent.	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chic. & Rock Isl.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Pac. Mail	47	47	47	47	47	47
N. Y. Cent.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Fort W. & Chic.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chic. & Alton	92	92	92	92	92	92
Do. pref.	110	110	110	110	110	110
N. J. Central	103	103	103	103	103	103
Panama	140	140	140	140	140	140
W. U. Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Quick.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Wells, F. Ex.	64	64	64	64	64	64
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

—Messrs. Iowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	99½
Philadelphia and Erie	37
Lehigh Navigation	85¾
Catawissa preferred	40¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley	67¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	20¾
Reading	93

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and City Securities, Bonds, Bank and Railroad Stocks and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 7, 1871.

REMARKS—All kinds of business was pretty much suspended. The terrible conflagration at Chicago was the general theme of conversation. The newspaper and telegraph offices were thronged all day with eager and excited people. As a matter of course the oil trade came in for a large share of neglect.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were 12¼@12½c; all year, S. O., 11¾c; Bee, 11¾c; Parkers, $4 87½; Tower creek, $4 85; Oil City, $5 05 ₰ bbl.

REFINED.

The following are the asking rates: Spot 24¼c; October 24½c; November 24½c; December 24½c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, October 9, closing of 7th.—Crude in bulk, spot, 24½c; shipping, October 24½c; refined, cases of cargoes of 4,000 bbls, at 34c; cases quiet at 28½c. Philadelphia delivery very strong. We quote refined at 34½c, 28½c; and 24½c for October.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 9.—Market quiet at 24½@24¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, October 9.—Market quiet and inactive at 24½@24¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 9.—Market quiet at 24 62½ @24 62½ on upper oil.

OIL CITY, October 9.—Market firm; ordinary on lower creek held at 24 85; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at 25 05 to 25 07½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Market firm; S. W., 24½c; crude 24c; cases 28½c; futures, October, 24½c; November and December, 24½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

OIL CITY, October 9.—Nothing doing; market firm and held at 25 00; Lower Creek at 24 85; Shamburg at 24 90@24 95.

PARKERSBURG, October 9.—Market quiet at 24½c.

ROUSEVILLE, October 9.—Market dull and nothing doing; 24 90 bid, 24 92 asked. No sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 9.—The market is very firm; offering 24 92½, asking 24 95; market dull and nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, October 9.—Market very quiet at 24 70, NEW YORK, October 9.—The market opened dull and quiet, holders asking 24¾ for spot; all month held at 24½c, with only 31c bid. We quote crude nominally at 24½ to 24¾c; nothing doing and no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Crude 24c. Refined, cases 28½c; October 28½c; November and December 28½@28¾c. Sales 1,000 bbls October at 24½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
T F Mc	Excelsior Oil Works	74
Tiona Ring	Forsythe Oil Works	80
J K Barnhart	Standard Oil Works	80
J Mumford	Standard Oil Works	474
Terrill Wilson	Standard Oil Works	174
Bates & G	Commercial Oil Works	164
Bates & G	Commercial Oil Works	232
Bates & G	Citizens' Oil Works	222
Bates & G	Citizens' Oil Works	164
Wm. Stewart	Sterling Oil Works	302
Wm. Stewart	Sterling Oil Works	302
J. Mc Kelvey	Tools Oil Works	474
H McKelvey	Tools Oil Works	474
S S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	80
S S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	80
Jos. Rudolph	Crystal Oil Works	80
Swanson	H W C Tweddle	164
Total		4,980

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Excelsior Oil Works	Forsythe Oil Works	80
Standard Oil Works	Commercial Oil Works	164
Sterling Oil Works	Citizens Oil Works	164
Sterling Oil Works	Citizens Oil Works	164
Peerless Oil Works	Forsythe Oil Works	80
Peerless Oil Works	Forsythe Oil Works	80
Capital Oil Works	Capital Oil Works	80
Total		4,980

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 9, 1871.

REMARKS—The terrible conflagration in Chicago has had a depressing effect upon the markets to-day, and in the uncertainty as to the extent and character of the losses, the staples usually received from and through that city are for the time interrupted. Hence western flours, grain, high wines, etc., are offered in quantity. The weather continues bright, pleasant and cheerful, and all business throughfares are alive with the busy hum of trade. Prices are in the main unchanged from last week's quotations, with an active trade in all departments reported. There were no quotational changes in gold and produce exchanges—at least we could find no record of sales. The grain elevator will be in running order by to-morrow, when things will resume their usual course. Flour, groceries, grain, bacon and provisions, cheese and oils, are all here from any quotations, with no disposition on the part of the holders to lower their prices to effect sales. In the absence of important changes in the markets, we omit our usual extended quotations.

Philadelphia Oil Matters.

October 7.—The following are the receipts of crude and refined petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, barrels	6,909
Refined, barrels	17,502
The stock of petroleum yesterday was at—	
Atlantic stores, Point Breeze	3,000
Empire stores, Point Breeze	1,500
Greenwich Point	5,000
Gibson's Point	1,900
Total barrels	13,500

—*Price Current.*

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: The market is completely bare of goods on hand. The manufacturers are now asking 8¾c for goods to be made shortly, and printers offer 8¾c. On the 1st of October, 1870, 64x64, extra, sold for 7¾c. The following are the sales for the week:

25,000 pieces 64x64, 8c., 30 days, extra, to be delivered all in October.
5,000 pieces 64x64, 8c., extra, 10 days, on hand.
2,500 pieces 64x64, 8c., cash, on hand.
10,000 pieces 56x60, 6¾c., up to February.
Total
44,000 pieces.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾.

NEW YORK, October 9—P. M.

MONEY.

After two o'clock there was a sharp demand for money, and it was difficult to obtain it at any price. Seven per cent. gold was paid, then 1-32, then 1-16, and then ⅛ per cent. until to-morrow. The closing rate was 1-32 bid, that is among stockbrokers.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

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STATE SECURITIES

Neglected and prices nominal.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	69
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Pacific Mail	47¾	Toledo	76
Erie	37¾	Preferred	90
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	84¾	Chicago and Alton	92
Preferred	96	Chicago and Alton pref	110
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Harlem preferred	127	Burlington and Quincy	127
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25,000 pieces 64x64, 8c., 30 days, extra, to be delivered all in October.
5,000 pieces 64x64, 8c., extra, 10 days, on hand.
2,500 pieces 64x64, 8c., cash, on hand.
10,000 pieces 56x60, 6¾c., up to February.
Total
44,000 pieces.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾.

NEW YORK, October 9—P. M.

MONEY.

After two o'clock there was a sharp demand for money, and it was difficult to obtain it at any price. Seven per cent. gold was paid, then 1-32, then 1-16, and then ⅛ per cent. until to-morrow. The closing rate was 1-32 bid, that is among stockbrokers.

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FLORAL OIL,

PREPARED ONLY BY

CHARLES ABEL & CO.,

PERFUMERS.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: The market is completely bare of goods on hand. The manufacturers are now asking 8¾c for goods to be made shortly, and printers offer 8¾c. On the 1st of October, 1870, 64x64, extra, sold for 7¾c. The following are the sales for the week:

25,000 pieces 64x64, 8c., 30 days, extra, to be delivered all in October.
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Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 9—In consequence of the news from Chicago the sales of cotton goods to-day were of no change to observe in prices. Printing cloths are firm and held at 8c for standard. This is owing mainly to the combination of large printers, who are interested in bolstering up the price. Heavy sheetings are firm and steady at 12½ to the pound, are selling at 12½, 13 and 13½c. Lenox brown cotton flannels are firm at 20c. Ticks are firm and 20½c for bleached. Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams are firm and unchanged. Prints are steady and lower. Irwin and Stinson's linseys 12½@22c; Park Mills do. 20@24c; patchwork flannels 30c, and best six-cord imported wool cotton 50c, regular.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Total beeves 9,300, with 3,500 to-day, 101 cars at Communipaw, 113 at One Hundredth street, and 67 at Weehawken; prices rather weak and no lower; medium dull at 8c, decline, while thin droves sold at 7½@7¾c; poor to fair, 6½@7c; good to prime Western stock selling at 8@8½c; some Illinois steers at 8½c; Texans, mixed and ordinary, 6@7c; good, 7½@8c; averaging 976, Texas to-day, 7½c.

Sheep and lambs, 16,000 for the week and 5,700 to-day; market slow and lower for lambs, prime selling at 7c, and sheep at 6c; lambs sold for $4 25 @ 6 50 per head; sheep, $3 50 @ 5 50.

Hogs count 41,000 for the week, and 9,200 to-day; market a shade stronger again, live selling at 6¾@6¾c, and dressed at 9@9½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Business is partially suspended, and the excitement over the great fire at Chicago. Nothing has been done on Change but receiving subscriptions for the sufferers. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, winter, 90c. Pork steady; $13 50 for shoulders and sides, and $14 for shoulders, and clear sides. Bulk meats firm; $8 for shoulders, 12c for clear rib sides, and 12½c for clear sides. Lard firm and steady; 8½c for prime steam. Whisky firm; 90c. But little business transacted to-day on account of the Chicago fire.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Beeves dull and lower; sales 1,600 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8@8½c; 1,000 fair to good do. at 7½@8c; 1,000 do. at 6½@7½c; sheep in fair demand and rather lower; sales 12,000 at 5@6½c. Hogs unchanged; sales 3,000 at $6 50@6 75.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 9.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and 1@2c higher; No. 1 white Michigan 91 @ 91½; No. 2 do. 89½@90c; amber Michigan 91 @ 91½; No. 1 red 81 @ 82; No. 2 do. 80@80½c; amber Indiana 91 @ 91½; No. 2 do. 89½@90c; No. 1 red winter 81 @ 82; No. 2 do. 80@80½c; amber Indiana 91 @ 91½; No. 2 do. 89½@90c; amber Michigan 91 @ 91½; No. 1 red

[Continued from First Page.]

gram was received stating that there were plenty of provisions in the city, but that the people lacked money to purchase them. Hence the provisions were not shipped.

PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANIES RISKS IN CHICAGO.

The following of our home companies have risks in Chicago as noted:

A large building on Lake street, owned by General G. W. Cass, is insured as follows in Pittsburgh companies:

Artisans	$10,000	Monongahela	$5,000
Eureka	5,000	People's	5,000
Boatmen's	5,000	Allegheny	2,500

Field, Leiter & Co. have their stock of dry goods insured here to the amount of $28,000, which is divided nearly between the Artisans, Allemania, Eureka, Boatmen's and Union.

J. V. Farwell & Co. have $40,000 on their stock of dry goods—$5,000 in each of the following companies: Allemania, Pittsburgh, Peoples, Western, Eureka, Boatmen's and Federal, and the $2,500 in the City, a like amount in the Union.

The Orient Hotel, owned by Wm. McCully & Co., of this city, was insured as follows:

Pittsburgh	$5,000	Boatmen's	$4,500
Merchants and Mfrs	5,000	Eureka	6,000

A total of $24,500.

The large wholesale drug house of Van Schenck, Stevenson & Reed was insured here to the amount of $10,000, divided equally between the Peoples, Allemania, Boatmen's and Eureka Insurance Companies.

The above is believed to be almost a complete list of the losses in Chicago of our home companies. They foot up $131,500.

THE TOPIC OF THE NIGHT.

Up to a late hour last night the great calamity was the subject of conversation on the street corners, in the hotels and everywhere else where two or more persons were gathered together. To-day it is anticipated that liberal subscriptions will be poured into the office of Mr. Clark, on the corner of Second avenue and Wood street, where one of the members of the firm will be on duty all day to receive contributions.

THE FEELING IN ALLEGHENY.

Councils to Appropriate $100,000.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Allegheny was also held last evening in the City Building, for the purpose of taking some action relative to aiding the sufferers by the Chicago fire. There was a very large attendance, and much sympathy was expressed for the sufferers.

The meeting was organized at seven and a half o'clock, by calling upon Mayor Callow to preside.

The Mayor stated the object of the meeting, and hoped that prompt action would be taken to aid those made homeless by the disastrous conflagration. He also stated that three grocers, Jerry Cohen, John Kennecutt and Mr. Schuff, had offered to give the use of their wagons for the transportation to the railroad station of all provisions and clothing donated for the Chicago sufferers. He then read a communication from the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offering to transport all provisions, free of charge, donated by the citizens of Allegheny. The Mayor then stated that enough provisions had been donated to fill one car, which would be sent on at one o'clock.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Moore moved that a committee be appointed from each ward to collect clothing in the city for Chicago sufferers. The resolution was carried, and the following committees appointed:

FIRST WARD—Archy Marshall, Samuel C. Schoyer, H. M. Long, Jerome Pinkerton, Thomas Bell, C. Jennings, Wm. McKee, Robert White, Jerry Cohen, John Robinson, Stephen Wesser, James L. Graham, Col. Clarke, H. Brady Wilkins.

SECOND WARD—Wm. Semple, Alfred Slack, Alex. Negate, Commodore Kuntz, Wm. McCaffery, Simon Drum, Guyan M. Irwin, James W. Hall, S. H. Lare, George D. Riddle, John Chambers, Alex. Moore, Marcus Aaronson, A. T. F. Grubbs, Harry Gray, James McCallister.

THIRD WARD, 1ST PRECINCT.—Major Callow, Jas. Parks, A. W. Erwin, John U. Barr, A. H. English, Wm. J. Anderson, Samuel Hastings, James McBrier, John Swan, Richard Gibbons, Jr., Robert Hamilton, Knight, Wm. Anshutz, R. Jenkinson, Philip Reamer, Alderman Bufford, John Kemmerer, Charles Lightbill, Frank Gilliland.

SIXTH WARD—Henry Warner, R. S. Sampson, Wm. H. Ross, Edward Bradley, Capt. Frank Crawford, Capt. Stewart, John Spear, Louis Peterson, William Wigely, Charles Pugh, J. H. Sturgeon, James T. Pressley, Wm. F. Pressley, Wm. Blackstock, Wm. Grubbs, Fred Summer, Wm. F. Dill, Dr. E. H. Riggs, Jacob Pearson, Wm. McFarming.

SEVENTH WARD—Wm. Wettach, Philip Gerst, Martin Ley, Dr. Hardtmeyer, Alderman Arent, Adam Benkendorf, Nicholas Gilbert, Charles Ludnk, Peter Richter, Fred. Bellstein, Charles Gelwig, Alfred Steel.

EIGHTH WARD—Alderman Eggers, Earnst Eggers, Gottlelb Fisher, Captain Rooker, H. Fritz, Henry Graiber, Adam Weiss, George Moul.

NINTH WARD—Mr. Matthias, Roland Jones, R. H. Kerr, David Oliver, Charles Kerr, Wm. Blackstock, Jacob Eckert, Benjamin Kerr, Wm. H. Stack, Hugh Fleming, James Gomley, Thomas Gallagher, Mr. Miller, James H. Bennett, Benjamin Campbell, Chas. Hartman, L. H. Smith, Cyrus Hutchinson, John Winterer, Jr., Hilary Bell.

Mr. Clancy moved that each Committee have power to add to their number. Carried.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

On motion it was decided that the Committees meet in the school houses of their respective wards at nine o'clock this morning.

TREASURER APPOINTED.

Mr. Jennings moved that David MacFerrin, Esq., be appointed Treasurer. Carried.

Com. Kuntz suggested that another meeting be held to-morrow (this) evening, for the purpose of learning what progress the several Committees had made during the day. No action taken.

Mr. Cooper moved that an Executive Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to disburse the fund. The motion was carried and the following Committee were appointed: Chas. W. Cooper, Chas. Moore, W. B. McClurg, Major Callow, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, Alfred Slack and James McBrier, Alexander Negate, Commodore Kuntz and John Jennings.

$100,000 TO BE APPROPRIATED BY COUNCILS.

Commodore Kuntz offered the following, which was requested to meet to-morrow (this) evening and appropriate $100,000 for the Chicago sufferers.

A citizen suggested that a meeting the times at two o'clock in the afternoon, which amendment was adopted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Moore moved that the meeting now proceed to raise subscriptions. The motion was carried, when subscriptions to the amount of $2,000 were then made, as follows:

John L. Gill, $100; James Caldwell, $100; W. J. Kountz, $200; John F. Jennings, $100; Alex. Negate, $100; John Bissell, $100; Richard Gibbons, $100; Jacob Stuckrath, $25; Adam Bepler, $50; Alex. Moore, $50; Frank Schrank, $10; Wm. Ross, $100; R. M. Purcell, $10; E. N. Huntsman, $50; Charles W. Cooper, $50; D. L. Stowell, $10; Chas. Hendricks, $10; J. Miller, $50; Frank Bird, $10; Wm. Kliges, $5; Samuel Hastings, $10; James Gilleland, $10; Richard Gibbons, Jr., $100; Jas. Gibson, $10; Alfred Slack, $25; John U. Barr, $50; Wm. Anshutz, $100; H. W. Oliver, $100; Wm. Semple, $25; H. Brady Wilkins, $50; Robert McGonnegle, $10; D. Lutz, $50.

After these subscriptions had been made, the meeting adjourned until this evening.

Mayor Callow requests all who wish to donate provisions, blankets, clothing, etc., for the Chicago sufferers, to leave them at his office, when they will be promptly forwarded.

THE VERY LATEST.

Pittsburgh Engines Wanted.

Mayor Brush Asked for Assistance.

At five o'clock this morning a dispatch was received by Mayor Brush, asking for steam fire engines. This, taken in connection with the fact that no news has been received from the ill-fated city since six o'clock last evening, would seem to indicate that the great conflagration was raging with renewed fury. The news published in the first edition of the fire breaking out in the West Division may have been true after all.

CINCINNATI, October 10, 3:20 A. M.—No regular press dispatches have been received from Chicago since 6 P. M. There has been nothing to break the suspense except private dispatches, which state that the fire had been somewhat checked; but these are without time affixed, and without any statement of particulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9.—The excitement over the news from Chicago is intense. Business is almost suspended on account of it.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—At a meeting of citizens held at the Bank Block this evening, great interest was manifested, and energetic steps were taken for the immediate relief of the Chicago sufferers. A committee was appointed to every ward for a thorough canvass of the city for food and clothing, and twenty tons of provisions have gone forward to-night.

VANDALIA, ILL., October 9.—A committee of the Board of Trade of St. Louis passed through here on to-night's train for the scene of the Chicago conflagration, consisting of Gen. R. A. Maynard, Col. H. H. Crevelling, N. Stevens and Pierce. They had with them seventy tons of provisions, and thirty more were to follow them by the first train. A committee of Israelites of St. Louis were also on the train, consisting of Louis Hoffner, Nathan Hoffner, Nathan Levy and Joseph Jessel, and S. H. Joseph, of Cincinnati, with full authority to act for the Israelites of St. Louis in any way deemed best for the relief of the sufferers. Over $100,000 was raised in St. Louis to-day, and a mass meeting will be held to-morrow for the purpose of adding to the funds. Wools, of the *Dispatch*, and Hyatt, of the *Times*, represent the press.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1871.

PENSION AGENT VAN BUREN.

Claims the money he is charged with embezzling was stolen from his safe in 1869. He is ready to give the Government every cent if lost.

The steamship Deutschland, from Bremen.

SUN ON THE THIRD AVENUE BANK.

There was a run to-day on the Third Avenue Savings Bank. Every demand was promptly met, and at the close the excitement materially abated.

MCCAFFERY VS. JUDGE CONNOLLY.

McCaffery, complainant in the case against Judge Connolly for larceny of certain papers, appeared in Court this morning and made a statement to the effect that the papers had been restored to him, and he would not press the charge.

WSAHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 9.

BODGER'S SENTENCE.

The court martial, which recently tried Major Hodge for embezzlement, sentenced him to be cashiered, to forfeit all pay and allowances that may be due him at the date of promulgation of this sentence; to be imprisoned at hard labor for ten years in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct, and thereafter to be imprisoned in such penitentiary until he shall refund to the United States the amount of his embezzlement, $446,056. The latter would be equal to imprisonment for life. As no one supposed the requirement would be filled, the President to-day, therefore, disapproved this part of the finding, and approved that which consigns him to the penitentiary at labor for ten years. The penitentiary at Albany is designated as the place of confinement.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTER.

The Secretary of State to-day introduced to the President, Counsellor Antonio P. De Carvalho Borges, who delivered his credentials as Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil.

The Toronto, Ont., *Telegraph* and *Express* have special dispatches from Ottawa stating that dispatches have been received there announcing that eight hundred Fenians have started from Morris, and are marching on Fort Garry, in command of O'Donohoe and O'Neil. It is asserted that the Commandant of Fort Garry has forwarded dispatches saying that he is quite prepared for any attack. It is generally thought that the whole thing is a canard.

THE PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

$100,000 to be Donated to the Sufferers by the Chicago Fire.

The Water Commission Ordinance Passed Finally.

The Pennsylvania Company Tenders the Cities the Use of their Roads Connecting with Chicago—Miscellaneous Matters.

City Councils held a semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President Gross occupied the Chair, a quorum of the members was present and the following business was introduced:

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Petition of Samuel Hastings in reference to bill; Finance Committee with power to act. Communication from City Controller, covering sundry bills and applications for reduction of business tax; Finance Committee with power to act. Petition of Thomas H. Hunter for privilege to erect a two-story house on Center avenue without fire walls.

Mr. Shipton said an example of the fallacy of erecting buildings without fire walls was afforded by the present conflagration in Chicago. He hoped the Council would act carefully in matters of this kind hereafter.

On motion the prayer of the petitioner was granted. Resolution for the payment of certain bills; passed. Resolution for gas-lamps on Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets; Gas Committee. Petition for gas-lamp on Forty-third and a Half street; Gas Committee. Report of General Negley, Chairman of the Committee of Selected to attend the Pittsburgh Commercial Convention; ordered to be published in the daily papers.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Mr. Scully offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to draw a warrant on the City Treasury for the sum of $25,000 in favor of the Mayor of Chicago, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire, and that Mayor Brush be requested to telegraph to that effect.

Mr. Shipton said it was doubtful whether there were $25,000 or $15,000 in any one of the appropriations made at the beginning of the year. The funds were nearly exhausted, and hence it would be difficult to determine where the money should come from. He was not opposed to the contribution, but could not see how the money was to be provided.

Mr. Scully thought there would be no trouble about providing the money.

Mr. Lloyd suggested that the Mayor call a public meeting, and that prompt action be taken towards providing relief for the sufferers. He did not think $25,000 would be of much benefit if the fire was as large as had been represented. The sum named in the resolution should be doubled.

Mr. E. P. Jones said the mayor had called a public meeting for o'clock, and suggested that Councils adjourn to receive what that body did.

Mr. Riddell said $25,000 was a mere bagatelle, but he thought that the city as a corporation should set an example to the citizens, and make an appropriation, even were it only $10,000.

Mr. Lloyd withdrew his objections to the resolution, but stated that he thought the amount to be appropriated entirely too small.

Mr. Edwards moved to refer to the Finance Committee. Objected to.

Mr. Phillips said the city had no authority to make such an appropriation, and if any was made it would be illegal. He suggested that the matter be left to the citizens.

Several members thought that the city should lead off with a subscription regardless of what the citizens might do.

Mr. E. P. Jones moved to amend the resolution by making the sum to be appropriated $50,000.

Mr. Phillips was sorry he had to oppose the resolution as offered. He could not see his way clear when there was no law for it. The Councils could not borrow the money in the absence of law, because the indebtedness of the city was limited. He would cheerfully vote them $50,000—aye $100,000 if necessary—and appropriation from the use of it would be drawn.

Mr. Biddle wanted to know why the money could not be appropriated when $10,000 had been appropriated to banquet the citizens of another city.

Mr. Phillips explained that the money for that purpose was in the appropriations and was legally taken therefrom.

Mr. Gross (Mr. Morrow in the Chair) hoped the resolution would pass without a dissenting voice. Chicago had responded with all her might when this city was in distress.

The resolution was then amended by providing that the subscription should be $100,000.

Mr. E. P. Jones said if there would be any trouble in raising the money the citizens would come forward and contribute the balance.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee with power to provide ways and means for securing the money.

Mr. Phillips hoped that Councils would take the responsibility in voting the money, authorizing Councils to make the subscription. The Council would hardly act in the matter in the future as an act, an act they could not do themselves.

Mr. McCarthy moved that the motion of Mr. Isaac Jones be laid on the table.

Mr. Isaac Jones said if the gentleman (Mr. Phillips) was afraid to act on the resolution provided, there was no knowing who would act.

Mr. Phillips wanted the Council to act directly and not through another body.

Resolution was then adopted as follows:

$50,000 VOTED AS A SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. Shipton moved that the Controller and Treasurer be requested to borrow, on temporary loans, the sum of $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. This amendment was adopted and the original motion as amended prevailed. The full resolution on the matter is reported below.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The remonstrance against the opening of a sewer on Grant street was referred to the Street committee; from Lawrence Hartupee, to grant privilege to lay gas-pipe on Center avenue; Gas Committee. The ordinances widening, grading, paving and curbing Try street, and grading and paving Fifth avenue from Ross to Try street, were objected to, laid over and ordered to be printed. The resolution to lay a sewer in Ross street, between Pearl and fortieth streets, was objected to and laid over. In favor of the relief of the Commercial Council concurred.

CINCINNATI'S SUBSCRIPTION.

The President read a telegram from Cincinnati, announcing that that corporation had subscribed $100,000, and private citizens $75,000. Numerous provisions and clothing also were coming in lively, and that there were indications of an abundant supply.

THE WATER COMMISSION ORDINANCE.

Mr. E. P. Jones called up the Water Commission ordinance submitted the previous day at the special meeting, and moved that it be read a third time and passed finally.

Mr. Phillips objected, stating that the season was pretty well advanced, and that the Commission could do very little before next Spring, even if the ordinance became a law now. He thought that the ordinance were better expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That P. H. Lanfman, Josiah Beymer and D. W. C. Carroll shall be and are hereby appointed a committee with authority to examine the present water works, and report to council whether the present water works cannot be enlarged, extended by additional basins and machinery, so as to procure a sufficient supply of pure water for the future growth of the city and for the contemplated growth of the city for several years to come, and they shall be authorized to employ such engineers and assistants as may be necessary; and if they shall report in favor of such extension, cause plans to be prepared in accordance with their recommendations.

Mr. Phillips said the Commission appointed by the first ordinance had never been authorized to consider the present water works in connection with the new plan for supplying the city. He hoped the ordinance would be re-committed to the Committee and the resolution adopted, that the ordinance might be so amended.

Mr. Isaac Jones said the erection of the new works was arranged on a gigantic scale, too much so for the city of Pittsburgh, and he believed that the present works could be enlarged and extended etc., tended, and made to supply the city with sufficient water for years to come.

Mr. Morrow said if the resolution contemplated a temporary arrangement for a supply of water he would oppose it. But if the present works were to be enlarged and used in connection with the new works he would favor it.

Mr. E. P. Jones said the whole winter would be required by the Commission to prepare for the commencement of the works, and he was surprised to see the gentleman introduce such a resolution. The people were anxious for a supply of good water, and there might be water enough now, but it was not pure. He was sure that the people were in favor of the new works. The investigation to the end of erecting new works had cost the city $30,000 to $40,000 and he was opposed to dropping the question now.

Mr. Phillips said the present basins had cost a considerable sum of money, and he believed that could be used in connection with the present works, and thus save to the tax payers the cost of two reservoirs.

Mr. Lloyd said the publications concerning the Water Works were entirely incorrect. PAY-Payer put the cost at $5,000,000 and the newspapers were talking of them costing $5,000,000. Now, he was satisfied in saying that the new works, when completed, would not cost over $2,000,000, while works sufficient to supply the city with pure water for twenty years, could be acquired by an expenditure of a million dollars. The examinations and investigations had been going on, and it would be unnecessary to go over that work again, as contemplated by the resolution. He did not think the Commission would expend over a million dollars on the erection of the new works. The matter was in the hands of the Councils and the people would be bound to serve the wishes of the Council, and expend just whatever amount the Council desire and decide they shall expend.

Mr. E. P. Jones thought that the arguments of Messrs. Phillips and Mr. Lloyd were fallacies. How could it be expected that they would erect works for the future? He thought not. But it must be remembered that every purchase or negotiation for land, houses, machinery, &c., would have to go before Councils for approval before any final action is taken. The Commission would be entirely under the control of Councils and they could do whatever they might deem advisable and compel the Commission to carry out their designs. The resolution was introduced for the purpose of getting an ordinance.

Mr. Shipton said the matter had been before Councils for three years and each time when the ordinance creating the Commission was alone before it for a third reading, a fire brand was thrown upon it and it was defeated. He hoped the ordinance would pass without further delads.

Mr. Herron hoped the ordinance would be adopted. He had the data concerning the water supply, the condition of the engines, &c., but he would not take up the time of the Councils in reading it. The reports would be published. The citizens had a fair idea of the necessity for the water works, and only a strict personal investigation of the matter would show up the real condition of the water works.

Mr. Kirk in a forcible speech sustained the ordinance, and said he would vote against the proposed amendment to it. It should pass unanimously without amendment.

Mr. Phillips said the ordinance provided that the Allegheny River plan, as prepared by the engineers be adopted and his resolution contemplated an investigation, in reference to the use to be made of the present works.

Mr. Riddell said there was a diversity of opinion in the Water Committee on this ordinance.

Mr. Herron: The gentleman is mistaken. There is no difference of opinion on the Water Committee.

Mr. Riddell continuing said the present indebtedness of the city is $2,500,000; the cost of the new Water Works taking it at the figures of Mr. Lloyd ($2,000,000—would make it $5,000,000. No one would there be for the new works? Why, there would be miles and miles of pipe laid that would not pay for years to come. It was pleasant to ask the members of the rural districts in favor of the ordinance. They would pay their share of the expense thereon. He was in favor of a sufficient supply of pure water, but he was also in favor of getting that supply in the most economical manner, and he believed that the resolution offered by Col. Phillips, would meet the wishes of the people. He would ever vote for the resolution.

Mr. Kirk said the Commission need not necessarily have to erect the works on the Allegheny river plan. Elect them first and then authorize them to take into consideration the extension of the present works, but by all odds pass the ordinance which has been pending in Councils so long.

Mr. Riddell wanted to know if the Councils had not adopted the Allegheny plan, and if the Water Commission ordinance did not contemplate the erection of works in accordance with that plan.

Mr. Lloyd—Not necessarily.

Mr. Kirk—To elect the Water Commission, and we can then instruct them what to do—to either erect the new works or to extend the present works.

Mr. Chiselett was in favor of the adoption of the ordinance, and Mr. McCune opposed it in a speech in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Phillips.

Mr. McCune stated that the new works will cost $2,000,000; one million has already been appropriated to water Allegheny, and the chairman of the Water Committee had informed him that an additional $500,000 would be necessary to provide the pipes now called for by the city. This would make the water debt $2,500,000, which would require a tax of three mills on the assessed valuation of the city to pay the annual interest of the water indebtedness.

Mr. Lloyd—What is the revenue of the Water Works?

Mr McCune—$150,000 per annum.

Mr. Lloyd—What will it be ten years from now?

Mr. McCune—I am not able to tell.

Mr. Lloyd—I believe, sir, it will be sufficient to pay off the indebtedness at seven per cent.

Mr. Kirk offered an amendment that the Commission be requested to take into consideration the extension of the present water works. No second.

THE AMENDMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. Kirk then moved that the resolution and amendments be laid upon the table.

On this motion Mr. Riddell called the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ahlborn, Chiselett, Edwards, Gallaher, Herron, Hoch, House, Jones, E. P., Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Neeb, Rafferty, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, Wilson and President Gross—Ayes, 22.

NAYS—Mr. Devlin, Donnelly, Jones, Kehew, Littell, McCune, Miller, Murdock, Phillips, Wainwright and Riddell.—Nays, 12.

THE ORDINANCE PASSED FINALLY.

Cries of the previous question were then called for and notwithstanding members had the floor, the ordinance was read three times and passed finally amid cheers.

THE PENNA. COMPANY AND THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The President read a communication from Thos. A. Scott, President of the Penna. Company as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We desire to tender the services of our road leading to Chicago, to co-operate with the authorities and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for the immediate relief of the suffering people of Chicago, overwhelmed by a sudden and tremendous calamity. To this end we will carry free over our roads all articles sent and in any other effective way that may be suggested will be glad to help in the work of relief. (Signed by the officers of the Penna. Company.) The communication was accepted and filed.

THE HUGHART TESTIMONIAL.

The President then read the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, October 9, 1871.

To Hon. A. H. Gross and H. W. Oliver, Committee:

DEAR SIRS: I beg leave most respectfully to decline, through you, the testimonial offered me by the City Councils of Pittsburgh. My motives will be readily understood, that I refer to express my most sincere thanks to the Honorable bodies that have so distinguished me. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

W. O. HUGHART,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. P. R.

The communication was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, Council proceeded to business.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Dr. McCandless asked the unanimous consent of the members to offer the following:

In view of the terrible and disastrous fire now raging in Chicago,

Resolved, That the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, do most cordially tender to the City of Chicago and their Common Council, with the most prayerful that the devouring element may speedily be stayed.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions, resolutions, etc., were presented and referred:

Petition of W. & D. Rinehart for privilege of laying a twelve or fourteen inch sewer from their factory, on Fort and Water streets, to the river.

Resolution for three gas lamps on Redford avenue, between Logan and Fulton streets, and one on corner of Logan street and Poplar alley.

Petition of Amos Kelly, for viewers to assess damages on account of opening and grading Bank avenue.

Resolution for public lamps at corner of Webster avenue and Peach alley, and Webster avenue and Roberts street.

Resolution for flagstone crossing on Wylie avenue, at mouth of Granville street.

Resolution for flagstone crossing corner of Congress and Franklin streets.

Petition for opening Our alley, between Price and Pride streets.

THE RIVER CHANNEL.

Mr. Oliver (Mr. Batchelor in the chair) presented a petition of Hubbard & Co. and others, asking for asking for an appropriation for dredging the channel way at the Pan-Handle Railroad bridge, which has been filled in by workmen from the river and the deposits of rubbish. The memorial was accompanied by a resolution which was referred to the Finance committee to obtain the advice of the City Attorney, and take such action as was right and proper. The resolution was so referred.

ADDITIONAL GAS LAMPS.

Resolution for four lamps on Second street; one on north side of North street, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; one on North street, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; one on Thirty-eighth street and Plum alley, and one on Thirty-ninth street. Referred.

Petition and ordinance for paving and curbing Try street, from Fifth avenue to Seventh street. Referred.

Petition and ordinance to grade and pave Young's alley, in the Seventh ward. Referred.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Caskey, from the Street Committee, submitted the following:

Mr. Rowe, clerk of the Committee, having resigned, Mr. D. W. Hanna had been chosen in his stead. Report approved.

Ordinance for public sewer on Thirty-third street from Penn avenue to the river. Read a second time.

Report of Viewers on the widening of Webster avenue, from Grant to Seventh street, recommended to be confirmed finally.

Ordinance for public sewer on Try and Watson streets. Read a second time. Referred to Shingles street. Passed.

Ordinance to grade and pave Hatfield street, from Forty-first to Forty-seventh streets. Passed.

Ordinance to grade Try street, from First avenue to Grant street. Read a second time. Referred. Passed.

Report of viewers on the opening of an alley between Federal and Washington streets, from Crooked alley northward to a fifteen feet alley. Approved.

Resolution to pay Thomas Sherry for gas lamp grating furnished at end of Forty-eighth street bridge. Passed.

THE APPROPRIATION OF $50,000 FOR THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

The Common Branch then took up the resolution of Select appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire. After several amendments (in which the legality of the resolution was questioned) it was concurred in by an almost unanimous vote. The resolution is as follows, and places it not upon to give his opinion as to the power of the corporation to make such an appropriation. He stated that under his construction of the charter and laws, the appropriation could not be made. The following resolution, however, passed by a vote of 19 to 5, the following substitute, offered by Messrs. Batchelor and J. H. Jones, was adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that these Councils have not the power to appropriate money to the Chicago sufferers from the great fire, therefore,

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be and they are hereby authorized to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature, authorizing Councils to appropriate $100,000 for the purpose, and that Councils recommend that the amount be raised in the same ruinous rates,

O. N. A.

The best and cheapest alpaca at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Choice Wines and Liquors.

B. H. Lindsey, wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, has on hand, at No. 16 Clark street, a large stock of the best brands for sale cheap.

The Great Dry Goods House.

McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Country Merchants

Will find a fine assortment of China, glass and queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

O. N. A.

Buy none but the genuine at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Fine China

And queensware, wholesale and retail, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

No Place Like It.

The famous Department Store is the center of attraction. The fine display of goods, embracing more than 100,000 useful and ornamental articles, is classified and arranged in different departments, is really worth a visit to Masonic Hall Building.

Beautiful Glassware

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold.

Many of the country merchants have learned this from experience and are now sorting up their stock by making purchases at Evans Great Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

The Crowd

Still continues, and the goods go off "like hot cakes," which is convincing proof that the public appreciate low prices, and the system adopted by Evans at his Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

Visit the Famous

Department Store and see the new goods just opened. Our word for it you will be astonished at the low prices.

Table Linen

and Toweling, big stock and cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Shawls and Scarfs

new this day at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Stops falling of the hair.

Dress Goods Cheap

at the Great Dry Goods store of McKee, Murphy & Co.

A New Lot

Of very handsome Black Walnut Frames and Brackets, selling from ten cents to $5 00, each worth double that money. Call at the Department Store.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

Nothing so successful.—*Thos. Metcalf, Apothecary Boston.*

No Superior.

For durability and cheapness Century soap has few equals and no superior as a family or laundry soap. Jesse H. Lippincott, Wholesale Agent.

Six Dollars a Month

Will secure a lot worth from $400 to $500. Norton's last sale of the season on next Monday at 10 o'clock. Free fare both ways on Inclined Plane.

All Goods,

Including China, glass and queensware, silver plated ware, &c., sold cheap at the China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Pearl Handled Knives,

And other fine table cutlery, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

DIED.

GRYMES—On the 3d inst., at her residence in Culpepper county, Virginia, Mrs. ANN GRYMES, relict of the late Edgar Grymes, and daughter of the late Benjamin Darlington, of Pittsburgh.

The remains were interred on the 6th inst., in the burying ground near Orange C. H., Virginia.

MASON—On Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., FREDERICK GEORGE, son of Frederick and Margaret A. Mason, aged two years, three months and fourteen days.

Funeral at 2:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., from the residence of his parents, on Pearl street, Sixteenth Ward.

ROST—Monday, October 9th, 1871, MICHAEL ROST, aged twenty-seven years, seven months and twenty-two days.

Funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING, October 10th, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 4 Pride street.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents,
NEW YORK.
7ths

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware also Cast Iron Sand. Office and Works—Ohio City, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302. Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

FIRE IN MINERSVILLE.

A Two-Story Frame House Totally Consumed —Loss $2,000—Insurance $1,200.

Yesterday afternoon, about fifteen minutes to three o'clock, an alarm was sounded from box 32, which was promptly responded to by the Department. The fire originated in the cellar of a two-story frame house on Meadow avenue, near Morgan street, owned and occupied by Myers Updergraff and Alex. Denner. The buildings and their contents are a total loss. Mr. Updergraff, who was asleep at the time, narrowly escaped with his life, having to get out through the second story window. He lost all his tools, cuttings, &c., which will suspend his business for a short time, as he was engaged in putting up several new buildings. The owners state that their losses will not exceed $2,000, and their buildings were insured for $600 each in the Peoples and Allemania Insurance Companies.

This is the second fire which has occurred in the same vicinity within a space of forty-eight hours, and certainly the appeal of the residents of the Thirteenth ward for water privileges should be earnestly listened to by Councils. It would be well, too, that a little more haste be made in the completing of the new engine house on Center avenue.

Railroad Accident.

Thomas Shortley, a division boss was knocked down and run over by the Braddock's accommodation train, west, on the P. and C. R. R., at Franks town, last evening. He was crossing the track and did not notice the engine, which was running reversed, until the tender struck him on the head. There was a collision on his head and one of his legs was broken. He was brought to town and removed to a hotel near the depot, where the surgeon of the road attended him. His leg will likely have to be amputated. He is married and resides at Salt Works station.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The Chapman Sisters commenced a limited engagement at this house last night to a fine audience. The attraction has a new play entitled "Foue" which was performed in an admirable manner. This evening the Sisters will appear in a laughable burlesque on "Fra Diavolo," introducing plenty of songs and dances and laughable situations. A farce will inaugurate the evening's entertainment with the inimitable Hotto in the leading role.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—There was a fair audience present at this beautiful temple last night towitness the performance of "Rosedale" and towelcome Mr. Lawrence Barrett on our city, once more. The performance of the favorite drama was highly satisfactory to the audience, Mr. Barrett receiving great applause throughout. The scenery and properties were all that could be desired. This evening "Rosedale" will be repeated, when all should take a benefit at the Wednesday fair.

VARIETIES.—The new faces at this house were well received last night and promise to become decided favorites. A splendid bill is announced for this evening.

JULIUS SICHEL'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, PHILADELPHIA.

To those of our readers visiting Philadelphia, we especially commend the Millinery establishment of Mr. Julius Sichel. Mr. Sichel has now one of the largest and most fashionable display of Millinery and Millinery goods ever offered in this country. Exquisite taste is well displayed in the many new and beautiful styles of hats, trimmed from the latest designs by workmen from Paris. You can get them trimmed in any style desired in a day's notice. Orders solicited which will be filled in the best desired style, and the goods forwarded by express. Mr. Sichel also keeps a very large and elegant assortment of Ribbons, Silks, Velvets and fancy goods. For style, elegance and exquisite taste, you will find them at 107 and 109 North Eighth street, four doors above Arch.

THE TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION

At Chicago, in which millions of dollars of Bank Notes, bonds, etc., will be consumed, is a warning to our readers in the value of depositing their valuables in a perfectly fire-proof building. The Safe Deposit Company's building is such, and our readers should avail themselves of the use of it before a similar calamity to that of Chicago overtakes them.

COME AND SEE

The new goods just opened at the great department store and the inducements offered to purchasers—no trouble to show them. D. W. Evans, 59 Fifth avenue.

JUST RECEIVED.

A fresh lot of those handsome Five Bottle Revolving Castors. Lots of other Silver Ware. See Our Dollar Department at Evans'.

YOU CAN DO IT.

Do what? Why ornament your parlors, bedrooms and sitting-rooms at a very small expense by calling at Hamilton, Bowden and Kopper & Evans' great Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE—GOOD FOR THE BANKS.

Money saved by purchasing at the one-price department store. Masonic Hall Building—look at the sailing at one-half the usual prices. Choice for 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 00, $1 50, and $2 00. New goods received daily.

LOOK AT THE SOLID GOLD

Jewelry at the great department store. All the latest style studs cuff buttons, opera flontine neck, and scarf pins, lockets, charms, &c., &c., in stock. Watches, gold pens and pencils, society emblems, badges, etc., selling at one-half the usual price. D. W. Evans, 59 Fifth avenue.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

The "Dollar Reward Soap" washes without rubbing. For sale by all grocers.

Fine Chromos.

The collection of chromos at the great modern Wonder, 60 Fifth avenue, is pronounced by those competent to judge to be the finest ever exhibited in this city. Notwithstanding this these fine pictures are for sale by authorized agents here as requested, every day for the small sum of one dollar. There is a great variety of other useful goods in this modern wonder establishment which are being sold at the same ruinous rates,

O. N. A.

The best and cheapest alpaca at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Choice Wines and Liquors.